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INSCOM

Journal



19★JANUARY★81

Viewpoint

January is traditionally a time of hope and new beginnings. We make resolutions for self improvement, try to break bad habits and, in general, swear to be better than we have been. In recent years, though, this spirit has been fading. The winds of cynicism have chilled it like the winter snow.

It has become fashionable to laugh at the Polyannas of the world and to regard idealism and innocence as marks of childishness and stupidity. The "intelligent" among us sit back with self-assured smiles and say, "you'll find out."

Well, let's hope we never do. This world needs a few dreamers. Hope and wonder may be the companions of childhood, but we need not discard them as adults. The joy of life is found in its constant discovery. If we lose this joy something beautiful dies within us.

The cynics may avoid some of life's hard knocks, but few of them leave anything of lasting value. Creation is the realm of the idealist—the person who sees life not as it is, but as it should be. The greatest contributions to mankind were made, not by people who asked "why" but by people who asked "why not."

Let us begin the new year as dreamers, not cynics. Set a goal and believe you can do it. Idealism may have become tarnished over the years, but take it out, shine it up, and it still looks pretty good.

Oops!

Looks like a few of Santa's elves got into our December issue. The 66th Military Intelligence Group was erroneously listed as being in Augsburg, Germany on page 19. The 66th is, of course, located in Munich. We also couldn't seem to find the right numerical designation for the 470th Military Intelligence Group in Panama. On page 8 we called them the 472nd and on page 14 we called them the 447th. Finally on page 23 we misspelled Sp4 Doraldina Younge's name. Sorry, guys. Forgive us—after all, it was Christmas.



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DEPUTY COMMANDER

INTELLIGENCE

BG Thomas J. Flynn

DEPUTY COMMANDER

SUPPORT

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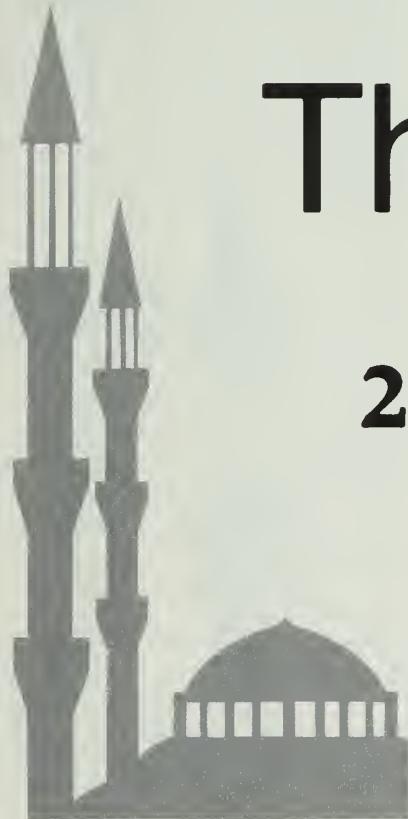
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This month



Sinop, Turkey, is one of the most interesting tours in the Army. Come catch a glimpse of life on "the Hill."



You can also try to solve the riddle of the Sphinx. Read about the history of the symbol of military intelligence.

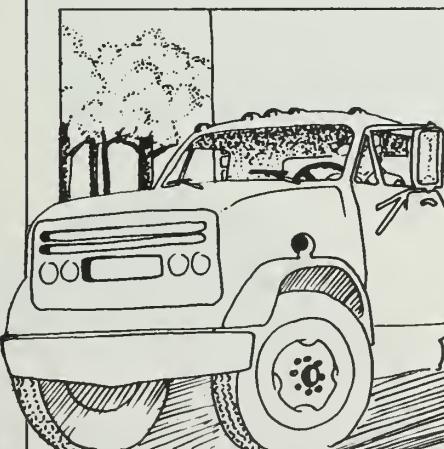
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INSCOM's recent reenlistment conference was topped off by a rather unusual auction. See if you can solve the mystery of the missing jogging suit.

10



One thing everybody hates to cope with is moving. The Journal has some tips to ease this time.

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Our feature story for January is about the Army's Russian Institute. This unique school was established to give American personnel a better understanding of Russian language and culture.

A happy and prosperous new year from all of us at the Journal.

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Turkey is a unique tour

by Chaplain (Maj.) Joseph S. Lazor, Jr.

You have just received orders to report to your next duty station, a short, hardship tour to TUSLOG, Detachment 4. The thought enters your mind, where in the world is that? What sort of place and duty will I find there? TUSLOG, Det-4 is located at Sinop, Turkey and it is one of the most interesting and satisfying short tours in the Army.

Finally departure day arrives. You bid farewell to family and friends and board a large 747 jet. You have a feeling of excitement and anxiety as you fly across the Atlantic. But, there is a certain thrill about traveling to a new and strange country. The plane descends. You touch down on the runway at Istanbul, Turkey. You walk down the ramp, enter the passenger terminal and are shocked! This terminal certainly doesn't look like the one you just left (A new terminal under construction will make a big improvement on first impressions.) Before you are totally lost, you will be met by an Army liaison man who will help you through customs and settle you in a hotel for the night. Your journey is almost over, you are now in Turkey.

'The Hill'

Next morning you'll be picked up at the hotel and returned to the airport, where you'll board one of the aviation section's C-12s for the flight from Istanbul to Sinop. After landing at Sinop Army Airfield, you will be transported up to the "Hill."

Sinop, your new home, is a fascinating city with a long and interesting history. It is located on a peninsula in the North Central part of Turkey, approximately 360 miles northeast of Istanbul and 130

miles south of the Russian Black Sea coast. The view from the "Hill" is one of the most beautiful sights you will ever see.

1200 B.C.

Sinop was first settled around 1200 B.C. Some of the earliest people to settle in the area were the Old Testament Hittites. By 780 B.C., it had become a Greek city. In 700 B.C., it was taken by King Midas (of the Golden Touch) of Phrygia. In 667 B.C., the city fell into the hands of the Cimmerians who controlled it for more than 100 years. In 560 B.C., Sinop was captured by Croesus of Lydia, and in 546 by Cyrus of Persia. In 183 B.C., Mithridates I set up his Pontic Empire in the area with Sinop as his capital. Palace walls and city fortifications from that period still stand and are one of the more interesting tourist attractions in the city. The Sinop Museum also has many interesting artifacts from the area. In 70 B.C., the city fell into the hands of the Roman Empire when General Lucullus successfully threw out the Pirates, who had been in control of

Continued on next page



Turkey—Continued

the city. Eventually, the city became a model Roman city and was visited by Caesar Germanicus in 17 BC.

With the rise of the Byzantine Empire, Sinop once again became a Greek city in 333 A.D. In 1215, the Seljuk Turks under Sultan Keykavus I brought the city under the Turkish Empire. In 1461, it passed from the Seljuk Turks to the Ottoman Turks and remained a part of the Ottoman Empire until 1923 when Attaturk successfully led a revolution that set up the present day Democratic Republic of Turkey.

Sinop is believed to be the home of such mythological figures as Cyclops, the Amazons and the Sirens. One of the city's constitutions was written by the famous Greek philosopher, Aristotle, and in 412 B.C. the philosopher, Diogenes was born at Sinop. (Today the U.S. military installation at Sinop is called Diogenes Station.)

In 35 A.D., Christianity was brought to the area by St. Andrew. By the middle of the second century, Sinop had its own bishop. The well preserved ruins of a 9th century Byzantine church still stand in the city and can be seen from the "Hill." When the Turks took over the area, the Moslem religion became predominant. There are still no Christian churches in the city of Sinop.

Sinop is now a provincial capital. It possesses the only natural harbor on the Turkish Black Sea coast, which makes it a thriving fishing port. The "White Boat," a passenger liner from Istanbul, stops twice a week at the pier. Sinop province also has the largest lumber mill in Turkey. The area is noted for wool, wheat and fruit. According to tradition cherry trees originated here. The newest industries in Sinop are a shirt factory and a glass factory which produces beautiful crystal glassware.

Diogenes Station sits on top of a hill that overlooks the city, its harbor and the Black Sea. In the summer there is usually a breeze to

keep you cool and comfortable. In the winter, however, that breeze turns into a strong, cold wind. With that in mind, be sure to bring all of your winter clothing and coats.

Facilities

Although Sinop is an isolated location, the living conditions and quality of life match any stateside post. The atmosphere on post is that of a big, friendly family. Everyone quickly gets to know everyone else. Morale is exceptionally good. The post has a movie theater with current films, a gym with racquet ball court, bowling alleys and even a sauna. There is a tennis court, miniature golf course, a beach on the Black Sea and a lighted ball field for softball and football games. The PX is small, but takes care of the basic needs. There is a library, an education center, clubs, quartermaster laundry and a dining facility which serves both American and Turkish dishes.

The Post has a lovely little chapel that was originally built by the soldiers at Sinop with funds raised by military personnel. The chapel is staffed by a Catholic and Protestant chaplain, who are assisted by an enlisted chapel activity specialist. A full range of chapel services and programs are offered to meet the spiritual needs of post personnel.

Satisfaction

The installation also has a doctor, dentist and lawyer for its personnel. The Aviation Section, known locally as Esek Airlines, offers a vital link with the outside world. They're a major contributor to post morale because they bring in and take out the mail.

But the biggest plus for this assignment is job satisfaction. People at Diogenes Station work in their MOS and do so in a manner that is truly challenging. There are few places where you can feel such a sense of self-satisfaction and mission accomplishment.

Reenlistment

award

by P.J. O'Connor

Well, they did it again!

The 66th MI Group has received the Commanding General's Reenlistment Award for the second consecutive year.

The 66th won this award for the highest percentage of reenlistments during Fiscal Year 1980 in Category I (for units with more than 500 personnel) for INSCOM worldwide.

To win this award, a unit must first obtain at least 100 percent in both the "careerist" and the "first termer" categories.

The 66th obtained 112 percent in the "careerist" category and 135 percent in the "first termer" category.

In case of a tie, the reenlistment award is given to the unit with the highest number of reenlistments.

During FY 80, 106 personnel re-enlisted: 83 careerists and 23 first termers.

SFC Ronald Romines, group re-enlistment NCO, and Capt. Donald Hall, group reenlistment officer, went to Falls Church, Va., October 23 for the annual Reenlistment Workshop where INSCOM Chief of Staff, Col. James Shufelt, officially announced the 66th as the winner of this year's reenlistment competition.

"One of the reasons the 66th won two years in a row is because of the total involvement of commanders and reenlistment personnel at all levels throughout the group," said Romines. "Without the dedicated support of the group reenlistment staff this award would not have been possible. I've been told that the 66th MI Group has the best reenlistment team in the U.S. Army, and I agree."

Field Station Okinawa reenlistment NCO, SFC Paul Bennet, came in second for the second year in a row.

According to Hall, "the key to reenlistment success is to constantly talk reenlistment. That's what all of our NCOs and officers do well. We should always remember that reenlistment is everybody's business."

The secret of the Sphinx

by James L. Gilbert

The Sphinx, a composite creature with a lion's body and a human head, is often represented in ancient Middle Eastern art. The earliest example is the famed reclining sphinx in Giza, Egypt, dating from approximately 2,500 B.C. This colossal monument is believed to be a portrait statue of King Khafre. Throughout Egyptian history, the sphinx continued to symbolize the strength and protective power of Egypt's rulers.

Around 1600 B.C., the sphinx first appeared in Greek art and later became a part of Greek legend. According to Greek mythology, the sphinx was a winged, human-headed lion, an offspring of two giants. Living in the vicinity of the city of Thebes, she terrorized the people by demanding the answer to a riddle taught her by the Muses: "What is it that has one voice and yet becomes four-footed, then two-footed, and final-

ly, three-footed?" If she received an incorrect answer, she devoured her helpless victims. Eventually, Oedipus gave the correct answer: "Man who crawls on all fours during infancy, walks on two feet when grown, and leans on a staff in old age." Confronted with the solution, the sphinx killed herself.

From ancient times to the present, the sphinx has portrayed both wisdom and strength. Because of its association with these virtues, the War Department selected the sphinx in 1923 as the most appropriate symbol to represent the recently established Military Intelligence Officers' Reserve Corps (MIORC), an association of World War I veterans with experience and interest in intelligence. The MIORC's insignia was an eared shield bearing a circle, thirteen radial ribs

connecting the border to the circle and a sphinx within the circle. The thirteen converging strips symbolized the collecting of information by Military Intelligence, which was represented by the sphinx. Conversely, the strips also symbolized the dissemination of information after evaluation. Through the years, the sphinx remained the principal heraldic symbol of military intelligence, and, in particular, counterintelligence. When the Army Intelligence Reserve Branch was established in 1952, the shielded sphinx was placed on the purple and gold branch flag, and the brass worn by the officers featured the "resting cow," as the reclining sphinx was often called. In 1949, the Counterintelligence Corps School, located at Fort Holabird, placed the sphinx on its crest, as did its successor unit, the U.S. Army Intelligence School, in 1961. When the U.S.

Continued on next page



Sphinx—Continued

Army Intelligence Command (USAINTC) was organized as a major Army command in 1965, the sphinx was on the command's shoulder patch.

Undoubtedly, the most imposing symbol of all is a five-foot sphinx statue constructed of pot iron and painted gold which stood for more than 20 years in front of the Headquarters of USAINTC and its predecessor units, and now stands at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., as part of the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School (USAICS). The statue was first erected on a concrete pedestal in front of the CIC Center Headquarters at Fort Holabird in 1953. During a special ceremony in 1962, the statue was rededicated and a bronze plate was attached to its base by the National Counterintelligence Corps Association, "in memory of those men of the Corps who made the supreme sacrifice while securing the blessings of liberty for the United States of America." For students and visitors at Fort

Holabird, the statue and the CIC became inseparable. It was difficult to think of one without the other.

From time to time, pranksters had their day with the statue. The sphinx would turn from gold to pink overnight, and, on occasion, could be seen decked out with a new brassiere.

In July 1973, HQ., USAINTC moved from Holabird to Fort Meade, Md. With it went the sphinx, which barely survived the ride through the Baltimore Tunnel. In October, it was placed on its new pedestal in front of Nathan Hale Hall, but its stay was brief. When the USAINTC was discontinued in 1974, it was decided that the U.S. Army Intelligence Center and School at Fort Huachuca would be the permanent home of the sphinx. At Fort Huachuca, the sphinx stood in front of the Military Intelligence Museum until its closure in 1976. Today, it maintains a constant vigil in the courtyard of Riley Barracks.

But, like the sphinx of ancient

Thebes, the MI sphinx has a riddle all its own. How and when did it come to be discarded in a salvage area at Fort Meade? Who did it, and why? Records indicate that, in 1953, an officer and civilian associated with the Counterintelligence Corps retrieved the statue from the salvage area, had it refurbished and erected it at Fort Holabird. There is a story that the statue once stood on an earthen mound in front of either the 19th or 525th Military Intelligence Battalions at Fort Meade during the post World War II period and was discarded. Official records, however, fail to verify that these units existed at the time and place in question. Others subscribe to the story that the statue was one of two such sphinxes which stood for more than 50 years at a well known ranch in California, and disappeared in the early 1950s. Finally, most old-timers believe it was taken from a brothel in Paris by two enterprising CIC agents and brought back to the States at the end of World War II.

The sphinx in its symbolic wisdom continues to keep its secrets.

INSCOM Benefit Association

The INSCOM Benefit Association (INSCOMBA) is a voluntary, private fraternalistic association. INSCOMBA's purpose is to provide limited, specific financial assistance to dependents and next-of-kin of all military and civilian personnel assigned to INSCOM. Benefits include a one-time grant of \$500 on the death of a member and educational grants of not more than \$1,000 annually for eligible children while they are attending an accredited institution of higher learning above the high school level (maximum of \$4,000).

Funds for the operation of INSCOMBA are obtained from voluntary contributions, donations, income and realized capital investment and reinvestment of funds.

The current status of INSCOMBA as of November 30, 1980 is:

Contributions/Donations 1980: \$4,492.75

Educational Assistance Now Being Paid: 14 students

Encumbered as of 31 Aug 80: \$395,653.60

Death Grants FY 80: 9

Death Grants FY 81: 8



Family album

Dreams come true with work

John Doyle Bell dreamed of becoming a soldier, but he didn't let it stop there. After enlisting in the Army in 1971 he began to climb rapidly through the enlisted ranks. He achieved this by excelling in his military training, volunteering for advanced instruction, and spending many evenings and weekends pursuing a college degree.

His ambition soon included becoming an officer, so he applied for and was granted a Reserve commission as a first lieutenant. His active-duty promotion to sergeant first class earlier this year only increased his thirst for greater responsibility and position. Having by this time, after nine years of fruitful enlisted service, also become a master's candidate (within six credit hours of earning his degree) he decided being an active-duty commissioned officer would quench this thirst.

This dream came true for him when he was commissioned a first lieutenant in military intelligence by Brig. Gen. John A. Smith, deputy commanding general for support, INSCOM, at Fort Meade, Md. on November 21.

Smith was assisted by Bell's wife, Ginger, in pinning the silver bars on her husband's shoulders. Bell, who was born in Texas, has served in Florida, Oklahoma, the Panama Canal Zone, and at Fort Meade. He is jump qualified and a graduate of the Defense Language Institute's 24-week Spanish language course. He is presently on his way to the intelligence officer's basic course at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and then, after graduation, on to an assignment with the Counterintelligence Field Station Support Battalion at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Bell earned his bachelor's degree in criminology during his enlisted career while serving first as a counterintelligence agent (MOS 97B) and more recently as an area intelligence specialist (MOS 97C). By his own efforts, persistence, and merit, Bell made his dream come true. Every step up the ladder of this success story was carpeted by his certificates of military training, meritorious achievements, and credit hours for college courses completed. His intelligence training and record of assignments does not differ significantly from those of many soldiers. There was nothing mystical or magic about his success and can happen to you—you can make your dreams come true.



SFC John Doyle Bell spends his last day as an enlisted man. (U.S. Army photo)

My first movie star

by Mrs. Jean Armbruster

One day in September I got a call at work from my husband, Ed, telling me that he had been asked by a student to fly with him and his wife to Contadora Island, a popular resort in the Perlas. Since my husband is a flight instructor, invitations of this sort are not unusual; however, the highlight of this particular trip would be that we would meet a television and movie star, Chris Robinson—"Dr. Rick Weber" of the television soap opera *General Hospital*. He had come to Panama in 1973 to star in a movie being filmed here, and was now back on his wedding trip to share his discoveries with his bride Rhonda. *General Hospital*, one of a series of daytime dramas in the States, is extremely popular in this area, where for years it was the only one of its kind aired by Southern Command News television. I, in particular, am a great fan.

The plan was that Ed and his student would fly the Robinsons around the chain of islands in a four-passenger plane, while Mary and I remained on Contadora Island. When we landed at Contadora, we were introduced to the Robinsons. They flew off as scheduled, leaving Mary and me by the pool to soak up the warm, tropical sun and enjoy the cool, bright water. When they returned, we met the plane and walked with them back to the hotel where they were immediately swamped by local fans. Meanwhile, I went in for another swim. As I finished my swim, Robinson came over to thank us for the flight and I had my picture taken with him. I don't believe I uttered one intelligent word the entire time!

During their flight around the islands, my husband had told the Robinsons about his job in flood control, and that he has several rain stations scattered throughout the jungles which he visits to collect data. He invited the Robinsons to go along for a day in the jungle. I was to meet them in town and drive them to the pick-up point for the truck and cayuco necessary for the trip

the way, and stopped to visit with them and to see their thatched-roof huts, which are very primitive. (During this portion of Robinson's Panama visit, he wasn't recognized by anyone!) The weather was beautiful, and we had a great day. They took a lot of pictures, without inviting me to be in any of them. Finally, I said, "It's my turn to get in the pictures." Ed aimed the camera at me and said, "We're all out of film!"

The Robinsons invited us to spend an evening with them. We also attended a private showing of his movie. He had never seen it since it was a Latin American release. My husband couldn't make it to the movie, so I invited another *General Hospital* enthusiast, my friend and coworker, Barbara Bacot, to go with me. I had been instructed by many people to find out what was going to happen next on *General Hospital* (in this area, the show is three months behind the stateside airings, so GH fans who go state-side bring back as much current information as possible to bring their friends in Panama up to date on the series), but neither Chris nor Rhonda (a former prop girl on the show) would give out even so much as a hint!

Even so, we found them to be a charming couple and hope to run across them again at another place and time. We did exchange addresses, but would you believe I never could remember to ask Chris for his autograph? Somehow, in his presence I became unaccountably shy. . . .



Jean Armbruster poses with television and movie star Chris Robinson. (U.S. Army photo)

Family album

into the interior. I took two of my daughters with me so they could meet "Rick Weber." When the Robinsons drove up I introduced them, and Connie, my teenaged daughter, had him autograph her tardy excuse, which was to get her past the assistant principal and back into school. After this vital project had been completed, the girls left, Connie for school and Debbie for work. I went on with the Robinsons.

We drove to Madden Lake towing the cayuco (a sort of dugout canoe.) Crossing the lake, we started up the Chagres River. We were met by Choco Indians along



Chief of Staff, Col. James W. Shufelt, discusses plans for increasing reenlistment within the command at INSCOM's annual S1/Reenlistment workshop. (U.S. Army photo by Sp4 David Briggs, Jr.)

Reenlistment conference stresses teambuilding

Personnel officers and Reenlistment NCOs throughout INSCOM came to Falls Church, Va., for INSCOM's third annual S1/Reenlistment Workshop October 20-24.

Opening speaker for the conference was INSCOM commander, Maj. Gen. William I. Rolya, who emphasized the importance of reenlistment and personnel actions in the life of our soldiers. His main thrust was that we cannot go out and hire experienced soldiers, we must retain them.

He was followed by Lt. Col. John Riddle, Robert Mayfield, Sgt. Maj. Dave Hawley and MSgt. Ronald Canada from the Department of the Army, who discussed RETAIN/BEAR, the retention situation in the military intelligence branch, monetary incentives and reenlistment policies.

The group divided into separate

sections for the rest of the conference.

The reenlistment group's agenda included training in reenlistment procedures and discussion of reenlistment issues and questions submitted by individual units. This was followed by training conducted by organizational effectiveness personnel covering interpersonal skills such as counseling and communicating. The fourth day was spent drawing up a reenlistment program which could be taken back to individual units.

The military personnel representatives, meanwhile, received briefings and participated in discussions with key personnel from the Enlisted and Officer Personnel Directorates of the Military Personnel Center. Another briefing covered the roles of unit and headquarters personnel staffs. During the remaining two days of the conference, the group

worked on team building and action plans for problem areas. Both sections reported their findings and progress to the chief of staff at the end of the conference.

The highlight of the conference was an awards banquet, during which units exceeding their reenlistment objectives were recognized. Awards were presented in three groups: large, medium and small-sized units. SFC Ronald R. Romines of the 66th Military Intelligence Group was first among the large units, followed by SFC Paul D. Bennett of Field Station Okinawa. Field Station San Antonio's SFC Donald R. Hite and the 500th Military Intelligence Groups SFC James R. Breese were recognized among the mid-sized units and the Cryptologic Support Group and Field Station Homestead took the honors for the small units.

'That's my suit!'

by Capt. Ruth Stevick

"Do I hear another bid?"

"Going once! Going twice! Gone!" With those words auctioneer, Maj. Ed Scully, of Field Station Okinawa, sold a color coordinated, three-piece jogging suit with matching duffle bag at the Third Annual S1/Reenlistment Conference.

Lt. Col. Bill Bailey, chief of the Military Personnel Division, watched in wide-eyed despair as the bidding on his jogging suit, a gift from 66th Military Intelligence Group, went higher and higher.

How did he lose his jogging suit? Why was it auctioned off? And why is it now on display at Field Station San Antonio?

Bailey had agreed to allow his jogging outfit to be displayed in the conference's administrative office to show other units what could be done for reenlistment advertising. There it hung, admired by all—the pride of the 66th and Bailey.

But, one morning when the office was opened for business, the jogging suit was gone. Rumors flew, but no amount of intelligence work turned up the missing suit. Bailey resigned himself to running in a less stylish mode, scolded his staff for their lack of vigilance and forgot the incident.

As the conference drew to a close, the group held its annual banquet. The banquet is usually a pleasant, but quiet affair, most noted for the presentation of reenlistment awards. As INSCOM Chief of Staff, Col. James Shufelt began the presentations, a strange figure burst through the door. It was Sgt. Bob King from Det. 4. No, he wasn't wearing the jogging outfit, but a long, lavender skirt

and matching Army T-shirt. He ran to Col. Shufelt waving his Section 8 discharge papers, a la Klinger.

As the Chief of Staff finally regained his control and finished the presentations, Maj. Ed Scully rose from his seat. Scully explained that he thought the participants had had a good week, but should do something meaningful, like contribute to INSCOMBA. He said he had something to auction off and promised to turn over all funds to Col. Shufelt to give to INSCOMBA. Out came the blue jogging suit. (It seems SFC Paul Bennett had done some late night reconnaissance around the administrative office. In

a quiet moment, when the trusting staff left him alone, he captured the outfit and took it to his leader.) Bailey rose from his chair with a plaintive, "that's my suit!" and the auction began.

In spite of spirited bidding by Col. Dick Powers, to get Bailey's suit back, SSgt. George Corbett from San Antonio outlasted everyone with a final bid of \$200. After displaying their prize, the San Antonio contingent agreed to bring it back next year to let other units have an opportunity to display it.

INSCOMBA did well, but Bailey was last seen mumbling to himself, "That's my suit."



Maj. Ed Scully holds up Lt. Col. Bill Bailey's jogging suit, which was auctioned off during INSCOM's Third Annual S1/Reenlistment Conference. Proceeds from the sale went to the INSCOM Benefit Association. (U.S. Army Photo)

Remember, it's your move

It's moving time—you receive orders for a new assignment, and the anticipation of the move builds. You are understandably confused, and questions come to mind. What will you do?

When you or your spouse receive PCS (Permanent Change of Station) orders from Personnel, tell your children about the impending move. Make them comfortable with the new arrangement by sending for information about your family's new home. Your positive attitude will encourage your children's adjustment to their new environment. If possible, plan a visit.

Next, make an appointment with the Transportation Office as early as possible. Arrange a convenient date and time when both you and your spouse can attend. Attendance by both of you is important to insure that all of your questions are answered.

Calendar

When you go for your entitlements counselling, bring a calendar and your questions about the move. Know what you want shipped and what you wish stored. Let your counsellor know how much furniture you have and if there are any oversized or delicate pieces, such as a grand piano or fragile antiques. These items may need special handling.

Your counsellor will need to know what your travel plans are. Tell him when you plan to depart, whether leave or TDY will extend your transit time, and when you expect to arrive at your new location. He will also want to know how soon after your arrival you will need your furniture. This information helps the counsellor to calculate a required delivery date (RDD) for your shipment. Generally, the longer the time allowed between pickup and delivery, the better the chances for an on-time delivery.

What to ship

Your counsellor will tell you what can and cannot be shipped at government expense. (For example, live pets, plants and perishable foods cannot be shipped.) Glass bottles holding liquids should be avoided because they have a tendency to break. You may, however, ship canned food. Usually the packers will not pack spray cans either.

The counsellor will assist you in filling out your applications for shipping or storing your property. It is important to complete the forms correctly. They are the basis for all your shipping actions. You will be given a copy of these applications for your files.



A few comforts and indulgences will ease the unpacking process. Unpack your stereo or television first, keep some energy-restoring snacks nearby and brighten the room with some flowers. (U.S. Army photo)

After you have planned your move, your next job will be to sort out what will be moved. Remember, you pay for excess weight.

Sort your goods as to what will be shipped and what will be stored. Include this in your important medical, financial, and personal records. It is probably wise to carry your valuables with you.

Store all items which you do not want moved in a closet or small room. Place tape over the door so the room will not be opened and the goods packed accidentally.

Do not leave your jewelry, money or silverware out where they can be easily stolen.

When the moving days arrive, be prepared for the packers. Soft drinks and sandwiches at lunch time will serve as a friendly and supportive gesture. Your packing day could be used for your children's farewell to neighbors and friends in the community. The visits will also shield them from the stress and bustle of the packing operations. Some of the older children may want to help with the packing in their own rooms. This allows them the chance to have a part in the move, too.

Supervise the packers by touring the house to check their progress. Make certain every box, carton and piece of furniture is tagged and inventoried, (remember: if an item is not on the inventory, a carrier is not responsible for it.) Also make sure the general contents are labeled, on the box and on the

inventory. Play your television for the movers and annotate "picture is or is not operational" on the inventory (this will protect you if your television is damaged during shipment).

Here's where your RDD comes into the picture. Call the inbound division of your destination station. Tell them that you have arrived in the area, and are ready for delivery of your household goods. The Transportation Office will make arrangements with your carrier to deliver your goods to your door.

Before the carrier arrives, make sure the house is the way you want it, (clean the carpet before placing the furniture, and decide where large pieces of furniture will go.) The children can also plan how they want their furniture arranged. This is a good way of including them in the move.

You have a right to dispute all carriers' markings on the inventory as to the condition of your furniture. Ask questions if you do not agree with the movers' coded descriptions. Read and note your disagreement on the back of the inventory form. If problems arise, never argue with the movers. Call your Transportation Office for advice. Check the number of cartons the mover indicates were used and make sure that all the services stated on the forms were actually performed. Finally, sign and take a copy of the inventory. Keep it with you for use at your destination.

Once the movers arrive, supervise the unloading. Spread the inventory on a table and check off each item as it is unloaded from the truck. Have someone stationed in the house to supervise the placement of all furniture in the house. The movers are required to unpack as many of the boxes as you want them to unpack. They should remove all boxes and debris from

the house before they leave. In some instances, the movers will return the following day to assist in unpacking.

Keep track of damage as the furniture is unloaded. Scratches, breaks and dents should be marked and noted beside each number on the inventory.

After everything has been unloaded, date and sign the inventory. Make sure all damaged or missing items are listed on both your copy and the mover's copy of the inventory before you write the following phrase on the bottom of the form: "Accepted subject to discovery of hidden loss or damage." This statement will cover you in the event further damage is noticed after the movers leave. You will also be asked to sign another form which tells the Transportation Office what services were performed in connection with your move.

If you discover damaged or missing items after the movers leave, report it to your transportation office within 45 days of the date of your household goods delivery. If you report a loss or damage after 45 days, it may not be paid for by the moving company. This amount could be deducted from your claim.

Finally, give us an evaluation of your move. You will receive a Satisfaction Report (DD Form 1781) in the mail which should be returned within five days of the date of delivery. Your comments on this report are valuable in evaluating the overall performance of the movers and ensuring that quality service is provided in the future.

By following this guide for your next move, you can deal with unexpected problems. Your Transportation Office door is always open for additional information. Remember, it's your move.



Your move can be anxiety-free if you plan ahead and minimize the unknowns. (U.S. Army photo)



by Barbara McGarvey

Try this for a U.S.-Soviet ice breaker: three frisbees, one banjo, one guitar, a baseball and two mits. While diplomats don't, as a rule, carry such items in their attache cases, many American students pack them up for an outing at the beach. Students of the U.S. Army Russian Institute (USARI) are no exception. They discovered a quick way to make friends while relaxing at Bulgaria's Golden Sands—a resort for Russians and East Europeans.

"The frisbees really drew a great crowd of curious Russian vacationers," said Lt. Col. John G. Canyock, USARI commander, in a *Journal* interview. "Our students conversed with them in their native tongue and gave lessons on how to throw a frisbee. After the frisbee toss, the students and Soviets sang folk songs."

In the past, students were able to travel extensively in the Soviet Union, including a week aboard a Soviet passenger ship visiting Black Sea Ports; but in recent years such travel has been limited to one or two week TDY trips to Moscow and Leningrad. USARI students also take field trips to East Germany, Hungary, Poland, Yugoslavia, Romania and Bulgaria. Their itinerary, arranged by a travel agency, includes the usual tourist activities and sightseeing. But they also visit factories and schools, such as the General Staff Academies of Yugoslavia and Romania, and meet with government, military and academic officials.

Institute promotes 'for a better future'

"Such orientation travel is critical to the training of Russian foreign area officers (FAOs). Not only do students find out how well they can communicate in Russian, they also get a first-hand view of life in the Soviet Union," Canyock explained. Through their personal experiences, they are able to evaluate the socialist system.

For example, in comparing the economics of individual East European countries, students learn to look for small indicators, such as the use of rubber or wooden wheels on horse-drawn farm vehicles, as well as major indicators, such as consumer product availability, standards of dress among the populace, or long lines in front of stores.

"By visiting factories and open air markets, students can better visualize capitalism and communism. They also get an idea of marketing principles and methods of acquiring food.

"Students are totally on their own when TDY," he added, "but they must travel in pairs. And they identify themselves as American military officers specializing in Soviet affairs. Unlike tourists, they are encouraged to go off the beaten path—to eat with working men, converse with the natives and determine their attitudes.

"When going to the theater or movies, students will buy extra tickets, which they give to the Russians. They're also encouraged to sit near Russians, not tourists," Canyock stressed.

Although the Soviets allege the U.S. Army Russian Institute is a spy school run by the CIA, it is not.

The Institute has been decorated to look as much like a Russian enterprise as possible. Enlarged photos of Brezhnev and Lenin, as well as colorful revolutionary posters, adorn the offices and hallways. All signs, except those of restrooms and fire extinguishers, are printed in Russian.

As for authenticity, "some emigrees," said Canyock, "become terrified during their first visit to the school; they think the Institute is a KGB place. After we reassure them that it's not, they calm down."

's understanding er future'

USARI's mission is to train qualified officers to serve in DoD and DA positions which require detailed knowledge of the U.S.S.R., Russian language proficiency and a politico-military awareness.

Instruction is conducted in a controlled environment with virtually all classes and activities in Russian. It combines classroom and guest lectures, individual reports, advanced language training, and individual reading and research projects. Current Soviet films and television programs are also provided.

Throughout the academic year, experts on Soviet affairs present guest lectures in connection with or to supplement courses, or in conjunction with the annual Soviet Affairs Symposium. Last year's guest speakers included Igor Glagoliev, former Soviet party official; Kevin Klose, *Washington Post* Moscow correspondent; Malcolm Mackintosh, British Cabinet Office; Murray Seegar, *Los Angeles Times* correspondent; Frederick Turner, director, Foreign Military Capabilities, U.S. Army War College; Peter Vigor, Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst; Alexander A. Zinoviev, University of Munich; and Alexander Ginsberg, a recent Soviet emigre.

Located in Sheridan Kaserne in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Bavaria, USARI is about 96 kilometers southwest of Munich. Garmisch-Partenkirchen, a small, alpine city of about 30,000 people, is Germany's foremost wintersports resort.

The Institute is an outgrowth of the U.S. Army's Detachment R, General Staff, Intelligence Division, which was activated May 22, 1947 by order of the Secretary of War. The detachment was attached to the EUCOM area studies school in Oberammergau. Its mission was to provide language and area training for Regular Army officers to groom Russian specialists for staff and military attaché duties.

Initially, the faculty was made up of former Soviet citizens and other East European nationals with expertise on the U.S.S.R., who were then

located in displaced persons camps in Bavaria.

In 1948, Detachment R was relocated to Regensberg and remained there until 1955 when the activity was transferred back to Oberammergau. In 1964, the detachment was moved to Garmisch and, three years later, changed to the U.S. Army Institute for Advanced Russian and Eastern European Studies. On Oct. 1, 1978, it was transferred to INSCOM, and the U.S. Army Russian Institute became its official title.

From its modest initial enrollment of ten students, a faculty of seven instructors and a staff of two officers and three NCOs, USARI has grown in size and reputation. Today, there are 12 permanent professors and 60 students, ensuring an excellent faculty-student ratio. All permanent faculty members speak Russian fluently, and most were born in the U.S.S.R.

Since 1947, the Institute has graduated 531 students: 301 Army; 18 Air Force; 11 Navy; 19 Marine; 78 Department of State; and 99 Department of Defense. Ambassadors and general officers, including INSCOM's Deputy Commander for Support, Brig. Gen. John A. Smith, Jr., are listed among the alumni.

To be admitted to the regular program, Army candidates must be officers who have at least a bachelor's degree, have completed their branch advanced course and one year of Russian language at the Defense Language Institute, and have been selected by MILPERCEN to undergo training as Russian FAOs.



The Garmisch area has excellent family housing for dependents of students attending the Russian Institute. (U.S. Army photo by Barbara McGarvey)



The Russian Institute's library contains more than 35,000 monographic volumes, many of which are in Russian and other East European languages. (U.S. Army photo by Barbara McGarvey)

The daily schedule runs from 8 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. Classes are normally scheduled for the first six periods; guest lectures or extracurricular activities such as the Russian drama club, Russian choir and Russian folk dance club are held during the last two periods. (For the folk dancing, "courage, not talent, is the password," Canyock emphasized.) Juniors have 18 to 25 class hours a week; seniors 12 to 18, with extra time for individual research.

There is also a six-week language course for noncommissioned officers from USAREUR, FORSCOM, the Marines, Navy, and Air Force who are stationed in Europe.

A 30-day intensive refresher course is offered four times a year for 98Gs and 96Cs—Russian linguist personnel assigned to military units located in Europe. "Soldiers who are with tactical units and don't use language skills," Canyock said, "need as much refresher work as possible and contact with professors and speaking experience which isn't found in their jobs are very helpful."

Special instruction ranging from several weeks to a year is given to members of the Department of State, International Communication Agency, Department of the Army, Department of Defense, Defense Attaché System, Army Reserve, Air Force, and Navy. Students in the special program are usually sent to the Institute TDY by their unit or agency, with approval of INSCOM and the Institute's commander.

Each summer, the Institute offers a special three-week course in basic Russian language and area studies for highly-qualified cadets and mid-

shipmen from the U.S. Military, Naval, Air Force and Coast Guard Academies, and selected ROTC units.

For graduates of USARI's regular program, there are about 120 assignments worldwide. Most work as analysts for DIA, J2 EUROC, DCSI in Heidelberg, U.S. Military Liaison Mission in Potsdam, INSCOM, ITAC and as attachés in the U.S.S.R. and East Europe—or as teachers with TRADOC, the Army War College, Command and General Staff College, and the U.S. Military Academy at West Point.

Dependents of staff, faculty and students may study Russian while in Garmisch. Informal, non-credit courses include beginning, intermediate and advanced instruction. Dependents who have completed DLI or have an equivalent background in Russian may take part in the regular program. Credit courses are offered at no charge; however, these courses are formal, and examinations are required. Participation is restricted to the appropriate language level and is on a space-available basis.

The library supports detailed, graduate-level research in Soviet and East European area studies through its own resources and an exchange program with other libraries. USARI's library contains 35,000 monographic volumes—65 percent of which are in Russian. About 1,300 hard-bound volumes are added to the library each year. It also subscribes to many Soviet national, republic and professional journals and newspapers, among which are about 130 Russian language periodicals and 180 Western (mostly English

language) periodicals relating to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Back issues date to 1948.

Rare and valuable reference books include the Russian language encyclopedia Bruckhaus (1891) and Granat (1922). Also in the collection are many rare monographs and journals published between 1945 and 1955 when the Soviets placed an embargo on their publications.

Microfiche and microfilm readers are also available in the library.

Activities

Since there are no military clubs in Garmisch, the AFRC hotels offer similar services. Community activities include Dependent Youth Association, Scouting organizations, German-American Book Club, Garmisch American Wives Club and Parent-Teachers Association.

A military shuttle bus provides transportation to all American facilities in Garmisch. Regular train and bus service is available from Garmisch to all major European cities. The closest airport is in Munich, about a 1½-hour drive.

High school students commute to the Munich American High School by free government bus service. An American elementary school (grades 1 through 8) is located within the housing area in Garmisch. A Montessori-method pre-school is offered in the housing area for children 3 to 5 years of age for a modest fee and there is a nursery for children 6 months to 8 years old.

On the social calendar, there are annual winter formals, spring balls, receptions and parties. At Russian dinners, attendees prepare a meal from Russian, Ukrainian and Georgian recipes.

In addition to the already-mentioned extra curricular activities of Russian folk dancing, choir, drama and book clubs, students and dependents may take part in Russian cooking classes, scrabble, chess and balalaika (a stringed Russian musical instrument which is similar to a guitar) ensemble.

Winter Sports

Garmisch, site of the 1936 winter Olympic Games, is a dream come true for winter sportsmen. There is a ski stadium with high ski-jump platform and an ice stadium—which is open year round. Other activities include bob sledding, tobogganning, ice skating, curling, golf, tennis, swimming, horseback riding, bicycling, skeet shooting, boating and camping. Softball, volleyball, bowling and basketball leagues flourish throughout the area.

The highlight is the annual institute downhill slalom championships with beginner, intermediate and advanced categories for men, women and children. During the fall recess, AFRC sponsors a community learn-to-ski week on top of the nearby 9,000-foot Zugspitze, Germany's highest mountain, and ski weekends are planned through the winter to resorts in Austria, Switzerland, France and Italy.

Other interesting sports associated with alpine recreation include: mountain climbing tours in the Karwendel and Tyrolean mountains; camping on the Burg peninsula and Isle of Buchau and Schmoelz; sunbathing on top of Wank Mountain; and riding the cable cars up the mountains.

You can also ride in a horse-drawn carriage from the Olympic ski stadium to the romantic Partnach Gorge or walk from the Eibsee to the Hollental Gorge and along the rocky walls of the Waxenstein.

Housing

The Breitenau housing area in Garmisch is a short walk from the Institute and is made up of seven three-story apartment buildings and six duplexes. Housing is also available at the Shopping Center in downtown Garmisch. Bachelor students (0-3 or GS-11 and below) are assigned to the BOQ near the Breitenau housing area. Bachelors in grades above those mentioned may live off post and receive BAQ. Apartments on the local economy, however, are expensive and hard to get. TDY noncommissioned officers who are enrolled in special refresher courses stay in an AFRC hotel annex.

A PX shopping center, which is about 4.8 kilometers from the housing area, has adequate supplies of most necessities. Larger PXs are in Munich (97 kilometers) and Augsburg (128 kilometers). The commissary is in the Garmisch Shopping Center, and a motion picture theater is next to the AFRC Billeting Office.

There is also an Army-operated dispensary and dental clinic in Garmisch.

If you savor the great outdoors, you'll find one of the finest panoramic views in Europe from the Zugspitze—not only of the Bavarian, Austrian, Italian and Swiss Alps, but also of the Swabian-Bavarian plateau with its many lakes, cities and villages.

In addition to being the sportsman's paradise of Germany, Garmisch offers all the advantages of a city: three theaters, an art gallery, concerts in the Kurpark (from mid-May to October) and medicinal baths. For those who like to pit their luck against the turn of a card or the click of a

wheel, Garmisch has a gambling casino with roulette and baccarat tables and slot machines.

Within 30 minutes, you can be in the edelweiss and virgin mountains—the source of the area's fine hard wood. Carrying this a bit further, if you'd like to try your hand at whittling, there is a technical school for wood carving with work shops for sculptors and cabinet makers at Hauptstrasse.

Besides its natural alpine beauty, Garmisch-Partenkirchen's charm is enhanced by gaily-painted houses and shops. These feature pastels of pastoral or religious themes.

If you'd like to explore some fabulous castles, Innsbruck is an ideal area. Innsbruck Palace, built by Emperor Maximilian I in 1420, is noted for its bronze sculpture of the emperor. The sculpture contains 24 relief designs and 28 bronze statues of Maximilian's famous ancestors and relatives, which stand guard on both sides. While visiting Innsbruck, don't miss the Landes Museum's collection of Tyrolean paintings and historical objects. Its Museum of Tyrolean art is the largest native museum of German-speaking peoples and contains a collection of national costumes from North and South Tyrol and more than 20 original peasant rooms from the 15th to 18th century. Both children and adults can enjoy animals that are native to the Alps in the large Alpen Zoo reserves, also at Innsbruck.

Schachen Castle, built in 1871 by "Mad" King Ludwig II of Bavaria, offers a delightful tour for 30 cents. In contrast to its Swiss Chalet exterior, the stately, interior hall is decorated in an extravagant and colorful oriental style.

Linderhof Royal Castle, another of Ludwig II's whims, was built to resemble the French Petit Trianon and its very ornate rococo style was modeled after Versailles. There, you'll also see the Temple of Venus, Wagnerian grotto, Moorish kiosk, lagoon and cascades.

Neuschwanstein Castle, near Fussen, is a 19th-century Romanesque castle also built by Ludwig II. It is considered to be his most beautiful castle because its lavish luxury and furnishings are combined with a spectacular view of the Alpsee and Hochenschwangau and the Poellat gorge. Don't miss Neuschwanstein's one-ton brass chandelier.

The Old Church in Garmisch, with its picturesque spire, was once a heathen temple, according to legend. Although the church was originally built in Romanesque style, Gothic gables were added in 1525. Don't miss the 14th-century Passion pictures, old, gigantic figures of St. Christopher and infant child or frescoes above the side altar.

For aficionados of fine wood, the pulpit of the

Parish Church of St. Martin in Garmisch is a masterpiece of rococo carving.

At the Parish Church in Partenkirchen, you can see the very valuable painting, "The Ascension of the Virgin Mary," by the Venetian painter, Bartholomeo Litterine, a pupil of Titian.

Liturgical music lovers will enjoy the sonorous, full-sounding Steinmeyer organ in the Hindenburgstrasse Church.

Another point of interest to music lovers is the home of composer Richard Strauss—just a short walk along the footpath to the ruins of the 12th century Werdenfels Castle.

A trip to the Werdenfels Museum on Ludwigstrasse in Partenkirchen opens a treasure chest of 18th-century paintings, figures and furniture, a rococo stove, old iron door locks, doorknobs, tomb crosses, a collection of woodcarved shrove masks and 15th- to 19th-century wooden sculpture, particularly, "St. Mary in Agony."

The Werdenfels' fashion room contains life-like figures dressed in native costumes, a collection of wax candles and local glass and ceramics. Another exhibit features an old farmer's room, complete with items of the period.

Other points of interest which can be found in neighboring communities are Mittenwald, a village of violinmakers, and Wies Church near Steingaden (this 18th-century pilgrimage church is considered to be the finest rococo church in Europe). You'll undoubtedly be spellbound by the exceptional beauty and splendor of the architecture with frescoes by Johann Baptist Zimmermann.



The language lab at the Russian Institute offers students a chance for independent study to improve their skills. (U.S. Army photo by Barbara McGarvey)

Privacy and your rights

The Privacy Act is a controversial and frequently misunderstood Army regulation. Periodically, the Journal will feature a question and answer column covering topics related to the Privacy Act and your rights and obligations under it:

What is the difference between the Privacy Act and the Freedom of Information Act?

Both Acts give an individual access to government records. They provide time limits for response and an appeal procedure for denial. Anyone can request records under the Freedom of Information Act on any subject. The Privacy Act, on the other hand, applies only to U.S. citizens or aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence. The Privacy Act is designed to protect such persons against an invasion of their personal privacy.

Is there a definite program in the Department of the Army implementing the Privacy Act?

Yes. AR 340-21, as changed, outlines the Army's program concerning the Privacy Act and provides detailed policies and procedures.

Is there also a program within the Department of the Army for the Freedom of Information Act?

Yes. AR 340-17, as changed, outlines the Department of the Army policies on the release of records under the provisions of this act.

Is it possible for me to obtain a copy of my Army intelligence investigative file?

Yes. You should write directly to the following address:

Freedom of Information/Privacy Office
US Army Intelligence and Security Command
ATTN: IACSF-FI
Fort George G. Meade, Maryland 20755

Is there any information I should provide in order to obtain a copy of this file?

Yes. You should forward a request giving your full name (with aliases or maiden names, if appli-

cable), date and place of birth, social security number and any Army service number you may have had in the past. Provide a complete mailing address and be sure to sign the request.

Suppose I receive my file and some information has been denied me. What are my rights under the Privacy Act?

The Privacy Act provides that only the properly designated Access and Amendment Refusal Authority (AARA) is authorized to deny access. You have the right to appeal any decisions of the AARA and you will be so advised in the response to your request, together with an explanation of how to file such an appeal.

Can I, as an individual soldier, get into any trouble for requesting my file under the Privacy Act?

No. Further, your request should be sent directly to the Freedom of Information Office. The reply will be mailed directly to the address of your choice. No one need know that you have requested your file.

Must I give a reason for requesting my file?

No. You need only identify the file you are seeking and provide the identifying data necessary to search the system.

(Do you have a question regarding either the Privacy Act or the Freedom of Information Act? We will publish your questions and answers in future columns. Direct your questions to: Freedom of Information/Privacy Office, US Army Intelligence & Security Command, ATTN: IACSF-FI (FORUM), Fort Meade, Maryland 20755.—Ed.)



Give us a break

by Sp4 Geneva Newberry

That MP leaning against the back gate of the guard shack isn't goofing off. He or she is probably taking a much-needed breather from the 12- to 14-hour shifts Vint Hill MPs have been putting in lately. The MPs here got a real break from duty for the first time in months when post commander, Col. John P. Brown, gave them a day off for the 39th Army Military Police anniversary September 26.

That day off, says SFC Anthony Midgett, provost marshal NCOIC, "gave the MPs new blood. In spite of the fact that they've been working in excess of 12 to 14 hours per day, three days in a row without a day off, these MPs have one of the highest morale rates that I've ever seen."

Newly assigned provost marshal 2nd Lt. James D. Ellis agrees. "I think we've got a great bunch of people here."

Midgett and Ellis have every reason to crow about the military police force here. Not only do Vint Hill MPs work long hours, including weekends and holidays, they are also involved in professional development.

"They're taking courses in criminal law on their own time. They're constantly looking for ways to improve their jobs and to benefit the community as a whole. My men and women are not just sitting here on the Farm getting stagnant," according to Midgett.

Brown's gift to the MP force, a day off away from the rigorous duties of a policeman or police-woman, gave the MPs a chance to get together as a group and take a break from their heavy routine. "It's the first real break they've had," Midgett says, "thanks to the colonel and his staff."

"It was one of the biggest morale

boosters the MPs here have had," he added.

As members of the Vint Hill community, we often take for granted the protection and security the MPs provide. Their twofold duties include law enforcement and physical security, which keeps them on the go every day.

Their day off was filled with fun and excitement. The aroma of barbecued steaks, hamburgers and hot dogs flooded the air. Music blared from large speakers set up behind the Consolidated Dining Facility. A special cake prepared by the dining facility staff was decorated with the MP crest of two crossed pistols as the MPs celebrated their 39th anniversary in style on the Farm.

All in all, it was a great day for partying, resting up from long hours of duty, and recognizing MPs all over the world who have contributed so much to the safety and security of Army personnel.

by Capt. R. A. "Jack" Rail

In the finest soldierly tradition of remote military outposts everywhere, the 470th Military Intelligence Group solemnly observed a Dining-In at Fort Amador, Panama. With Lt. Gen. Wallace Nutting, commander in chief of the U.S. Southern Forces Command, in attendance as the guest of honor, president of the mess, Lt. Col. Jack Brunson, brought the proceedings to order in the Amador Officer's Club. The posting of the Color Guard, commanded by Sgt. D. J. Hill, was the last semblance of good order in the mess until the colors were retired some three hours later.

Among the more notable happenings were Maj. Tom Johnson's demonstration of a parachute landing fall under the tutelage of Panama's senior Army jumpmaster, Brig. Gen. Kenneth Leuer, commander of the 193rd Infantry Brigade and a distinguished guest of the mess. Mr. Vice, 2nd Lt. Calvin Brumfield, later matched pushups with Leuer.

In addition to Nutting and Leuer, Lt. Col. Manuel A. Noriega, Panamanian National Guard G-2, attended the Dining-In as a distinguished guest. Attendees included 470th officers and civilians, and the military intelligence officers of the U.S. Southern Command and the 193rd Infantry Brigade.

A formal jumpsuit?

They sure didn't eat crow

The 146th Military Intelligence Battalion (Aviation Exploitation, P) stationed in Korea was presented the 1980 Association of Old Crows (Army) Electronic Warfare Unit of the Year Award. The Silver Medal was presented in Anaheim, Calif. during the association's 17th national convention.

The association is a professional engineering and scientific group whose 10,000 members are engaged in designing and operating defensive electronic systems. Each year, the Army selects a unit to receive the Electronic Warfare Silver Medal, which is awarded by the AOC.

When presenting the award to Col. William D. Fritts, who represented the personnel of the 146th, William S. Crawford, president of the association, stated, "The 146th Army Aviation Battalion has served in Korea with great distinction and is a model for other EW aviation units to follow. They have displayed a competence and a great cooperative spirit in performing their vital electronic warfare mission. They have shown all Army commands a dedication to mission, a capability for long and hard ef-

fort and, most important, an innovative approach to the accomplishment of their assigned responsibilities. We in the association devoted to EW are proud that you have demonstrated to your fellow Army commands the worth and value of electronic warfare as a defensive weapon. The ability you have demonstrated for receiving and using new equipment in your unit without interruption of your assigned mission has been praised by every higher command. You have been praised by your peers for your great state of readiness and mission accomplishments, in spite of your long line of supply for both material and personnel. You, the personnel of the 146th, are a credit to yourselves, the Army and the electronic warfare efforts of this nation."

When Fritts accepted the award on behalf of the personnel and commander of the 146th, he thanked the association and the Army for the award saying, "Upon my return I shall be honored to present this award to the men and women of the 146th MI Battalion without whose sacrifices this would not have happened."

Ready on the firing line

On October 23, the 766th Military Intelligence Detachment conducted weapons familiarization. The training was held at Rose Range with other Berlin-based elements of the 66th Military Intelligence Group participating.

Conducting the training were Capt. Drew Brandt, officer in charge of the range; 1st Lt. James Gildea, range safety officer, and SSGt. Kelly Denton, range NCO.

Before going out to the range Gildea and Brandt demonstrated how to load, fire and clear the M-16 rifle; instructed the group in weapons and range safety; and explained the firing orders and signals to be used at the range.

The M-16 rifle was used by all personnel on the 25-meter range. Each person fired one clip of 10 rounds and one clip of 15 rounds. Six firing orders were used in the weapons familiarization, with individuals alternating as firer and assistant firer.

Firing the weapon at two different intervals enabled each firer to go down range to examine their shotgroup on the target. They could then adjust their sites before the second firing.

For some 766th MID personnel normally assigned .38 caliber handguns, it was the first time they handled and fired the M-16 rifle.



Members of the 766th Military Intelligence Detachment practice their skills with the M-16 rifle. (U.S. Army photo by James Dean)



Unit sports day brings rivalry and good fun

by CWO Frank Flyer

The 11th Military Intelligence Battalion (P) conducted its semi-annual Unit Sports Day October 7, 16 and 17.

A 15-kilometer mini-marathon started the activities. Twenty-six runners took off and circled the arduous three mile "No Slack" course three times. (The women ran six miles). John Benkert, the 39-year-old wonder man, outdistanced the field with a first place time of 55 minutes 33 seconds. Second place honors went to Headquarters Company's Mr. No Slack himself, Dean Berry. First place female honors went to B Company's Patty Osborne, who ran the course in a speedy 51 minutes 55 seconds with Headquarters Company commander, Tina Wright, coasting in second.

— Soccer —

The competition continued October 16, with B Company trouncing HHC Company with a soccer team rivaling any in the Baltimore area. A Company scaled the volleyball net and leaned heavily on HHC for the win. Immediately after the game, A Company took on B Company in flag football and prevailed with a convincing win. Next on the agenda were the short and long relays with the speedy team of James Atkins, Norman Wilson, Henry Flint and Samuel Sharps from A Company outdistancing the competition.

After a well deserved night of rest, 11th MI service members girded their loins for another

action-packed day. It started with A Company's dynamic duo of Jyuji Hewitt and Tom Spoehr serving and volleying in doubles tennis over Tina Wright and John Lalonde, who took second place. Bill Atkinson, with his power drives off the tee, accurate short irons and skillful putting, was the leader in golf with A Company's John Benkert taking second place. On the racquetball court, James Bartlett and James Glaze endured and trounced the opposition with their superior kill shots from the front court. Second place honors went to A Company's Fred Jaehn and Frank Flyer. A one point over-time win by HHC's basketball team provided excitement as they consistently drove to the hoop to upset favored A Company. Kegler Dave Iverson from HHC Company took first place bowling honors in the three-game series, with Dennis Brown from B Company taking second place. HHC's Sally Simmons knocked enough pins down to grab first place with Laticia Huey from B Company coming on strong to grab second place in women's bowling.

— Flag football —

Late in the morning, the battle of soccer greats took place with B Company winning first place in overtime. Gary Maples provided the firepower as he rifled two howitzer-like shots past A Company's goalie. Immediately after the match, HHC took on aggressive A Company's flag football team. A Company was not to be denied as

they ran over the opposition with end sweeps and the Namath-like passing of Norman Wilson.

Don Stoner and Don Patterson from A Company took on all comers and won first place in horseshoes. Bobbie Chastain and James McMillion from B Company came in second.

— Volleyball —

B Company prevailed in volleyball by turning back a strong A Company for first place recognition. A showdown was emerging between HHC and A Company for top battalion honors. Members from both companies reached for reserve strength and took to the softball field, for one of the three remaining events. A Company fielded 10 superb players who played up to their potential and thrashed HHC with superb hitting and fielding. With the honors firmly in their grasp, A Company took the home run derby as James McCorkle drove the ball twice over 220 feet and edged B Company's Gary Maples. In the remaining event, the Tug of War, HHC provided the muscle and trounced B Company.

Bartlett presented the battalion trophy to acting A Company commander, Jyuji Hewitt. Bartlett praised the esprit de corps exhibited by all participants, which exemplified the slogan of the battalion, "No Slack." Certificates of achievement were awarded to outstanding players of each company, A Company's Samuel Sharps, B Company's Gary Maples and HHC's Kenneth Washington.

by Mary R. Ker

Several awards were given recently at AHS for tennis, volleyball, golf, and softball.

In tennis, Mike Yosell of the Automated Systems Activity (ASA) took the first place trophy in the men's singles tournament. Yosell defeated Larry Rieman of the Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center (ITAC), 6-3, 6-4.

In mixed doubles, Yosell and Jane Bormann beat Dave Youngs of DCSOPS, and Beth Guy, an MP now stationed in Hawaii, 6-3, 6-2.

In the men's doubles competition, Yosell teamed up with Don Shaffner of ITAC to beat Larry Rieman and Dave Youngs, 6-2, 6-3.

In the women's singles championship, Jeanne Lauzon of the Defense Intelligence Agency (DIA)

defeated Barbara Duckworth, also from DIA.

The first place team for intramural volleyball was the ASA team made up of Tom Moslerner, Bill Meeler, Rich Byrd, Don Lamb, Mathew Smith, Hector Amenguel, Linda McMillie and Norma Keller. The Finance and Accounting team took second place. Team members were: Jim Stites, Chee-Chee Hernandez, Herb Drake, Bob Madoran, Diane Webb, Mike Peranio and Millie Terlajie.

The golf tournament was won by Jon Murray, who now works at the Pentagon.

In noontime softball action, DCSOPS took first place, ITAC took second and ASA took third. Allan Stern received the most valuable player award for the softball playoffs.



Awards presented at AHS

Ultrathon

These sneakers are worn out

On October 10, 644 runners assembled at Fort Bragg's Hedrick Stadium to participate in the Army Emergency Relief's (AER) 100 kilometer relay Ultrathon. The participants were made up of 10 member teams. Each member ran a 10,000-meter course. Each participant donated five dollars and received a souvenir T-shirt provided by a local beverage distributor. The money from the participants, \$3,200, put the AER Fund over its goal of \$28,500.

Not to be outdone, ITAC's General Intelligence Production Division entered its own elite running team, the GIPD Sneakers. Although the Sneakers did very well, completing the course in a total time of 8:49:29 for a 52:27 average, the winning team from the 3rd Brigade, 82nd Airborne Division, came across in a combined time of 6:21:18 for a 38:06 average—pretty tough to beat.



Two members of ITAC's General Intelligence Production Division pass the baton during the Ultrathon relay race which was held for the benefit of Army Emergency Relief. (U.S. Army photo)

Swords into baseball bats

by Capt. George C. Habicht

On a cool, breezy Saturday afternoon, at Sagami Depot, the Over-40 Gang of the 500th MI Group took on the Samurais of the G-2 Division, Japan Self-Defense Forces, in what is soon to become a quarterly softball tournament. The Samurais succeeded in sneaking by the 500th MI Group by a score of 10-5.

The Over-40 Gang had a flawless first two innings, but it didn't take long for the Samurais to deduce where the weak spots were. By the fifth inning they succeeded in taking the lead and holding it.

The second part of the day's program found Pat Bell and Rog Hollins busily preparing for a testimonial picnic, during which the Samurais were presented with a trophy for their excellent showing.

During the acceptance speech it was proposed that this event be conducted every quarter.

The challenge was quickly accepted.



Hungry ballplayers enjoyed a picnic lunch after a hard-fought game between the 500th Military Intelligence Group and the G-2 division of the Japan Special Defense Forces. (U.S. Army photo by Capt. George C. Habicht)

Torii MPs defeat Japanese police

Torii Station's MPs and the Kadena Japanese Police (JPs) hammered it out in a classic matchup at the first annual MP/JP softball game in September.

The atmosphere of good will and cooperation began as soon as the Japanese policemen arrived at Torii Station. Some of their players had been called back on assignment, so they borrowed a couple of players from the MPs.

Once underway, the scoring was tight with the two teams going into the fourth with only one run separating them.

Then, in the bottom of the fourth, Clyde Chandler stepped to the plate with the determination of a pro and sent a double into right field for the MPs.

The next man up singled, but Chandler was forced to hold at second.

With runners at first and second, Mike Mason calmly walked to the batter's box and, on the third pitch, sent the ball out of the park for his first home run of the game.

The Torii MPs won the game this year and were presented with a trophy which will go to the winners each year.



Legally speaking



But I was
only trying to
do my job . . .

by Lt. Col. Joseph Kieffer

Today's news media are filled with reports of government officials being sued for damages by members of the public for alleged actions against them that they took while in office. These civil suits have been brought against cabinet level officials, former presidents of the United States and many lower ranking officials in all branches of the government. Closer to home, favorite targets of these suits against individual government personnel are intelligence community officials, such as members of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Central Intelligence Agency. Suits for violation of constitutional rights have also been brought against members of the Army intelligence community in the past ten years.

Judging by the number of questions I receive about this subject, it is evident that there is some uncertainty about the individual INSCOM agent's or commander's civil liability for his or her actions regarding intelligence activities affecting U.S. personnel. It is an important subject which we have addressed in lectures at commander's conferences and other forums throughout the past year. Although a full review of the law's development and application cannot be covered in this article, a brief summary of the history and purpose of this court-made legal remedy and its effect upon you and government officials and policies in general may help to clear up some of the confusion.

First, the subject we are addressing is a narrow area of the law. It deals with civil suits as opposed to criminal prosecution brought by the government for criminal offenses. A civil suit is an action to recover money or property or to obtain redress for some wrong done a person which is not a crime. Examples of a civil action are suing someone for damaging your car or trespassing on your property, for defaming or libeling your character, or for failing to pay a debt. The offenses involved are called "torts," which are generally defined as violations of legal duties owed to you which caused you damage or harm.

There was a time in the past when government officials acting within the outer perimeter of the authority of their office could not be sued in a civil action for a tort committed against someone. As long as it was within their discretion to take some official action, they could not be sued by someone who was harmed by that action even if they took the action out of malice and in bad faith. This doctrine of "official immunity" or "absolute immunity," as it was called, was based on the theory that it would be unfair to subject government officials to liability for their torts against others for exercising the discretionary actions which law or regulations required them to perform. Also, it was felt that if these officials were in danger of being held personally liable for money damages for carrying out their duties, they would be hindered in executing those duties. The theory was best expressed by Judge Learned Hand:

"To subject all officials, the innocent as well as the guilty, to the burden of a trial and to the inevitable danger of its outcome would dampen the ardor of all but the most resolute, or the most irresponsible, in the unflinching discharge of their duties

Damages

"It has been thought better to leave unredressed the wrongs done by dishonest officers than to subject those who try to do their duty to the constant dread of retaliation."¹

This theory was expressly adopted by the Supreme Court in 1959.²

In 1971, however, the Supreme Court again addressed the question of whether government officials could be sued for money damages. This time, the court ruled that if the tort committed by the federal official violated a person's constitutional right to protection against illegal searches and seizures, that person could be compensated in damages.³ It did not take the lower federal courts long to expand this ruling to include not only a cause of action against federal and state officials for fourth amendment violations but also the first and fifth amendments and other arguable protections for individual United States citizens found in the Constitution.

The question remained, however, whether the Supreme Court viewed a federal official's absolute immunity to suit for money damages to have been destroyed by its 1971 ruling regarding constitutional torts.

Who can be sued?

In 1978 the Supreme Court in *Butz v Economou* addressed the issue once again and clarified its previous rulings.⁴ A summary of the major provisions of this case establishes guidelines for the conduct of all federal officials.

First, the court held that their previous rulings did not address cases where the alleged offense was the violation of someone's constitutional rights. In a suit for such a violation, any official seeking an absolute exemption from liability must prove that the exemption is justified by public policy. The court did grant absolute immunity to judges and prosecutors and people within an administrative agency who exercise similar functions. Those government officials who do not fall into one of these categories, or can't prove that their particular position requires absolute immunity, are limited to what has become known as a "qualified immunity." Qualified immunity entitles an official to a complete defense for his actions only if he can prove he acted in good faith and reasonably in light of all the circumstances as they appeared at the time. In a previous case

addressing the liability of state officials for violation of constitutional rights, the Supreme Court addressed immunity this way:

"In varying scope, a qualified immunity is available to officers of the executive branch of government, the variation being dependent upon the scope of discretion and responsibilities of the office and all the circumstances as they reasonably appeared at the time of the action on which liability is sought to be based. It is the existence of reasonable grounds for the belief formed at the time and in light of all the circumstances, coupled with good faith, that affords a basis for qualified immunity of executive officers for acts performed in the course of official conduct."⁵



What does all this mean to commanders and personnel of INSCOM? Basically, you should be aware that you may be subjected to suit for money damages for carrying out your duties if your actions are alleged to have violated someone's constitutional rights. That does not mean you will stand trial. The suit may be thrown out of court on preliminary motions if it does not allege a violation of a constitutional right or tries to make a regular tort action a constitutional violation. Depending on your job, there is still the possibility of the federal court dismissing the suit on absolute

immunity grounds. Since the 1980 decisions, military officials have been granted absolute immunity by lower federal courts—at least when their duties involved national security interests. Intelligence officials may also be found to be acting under the absolute immunity exemption. If not, however, you will have to stand trial and prove that what you did was in good faith and that there were reasonable grounds for the belief that your actions were not constitutionally impermissible.

Regulations

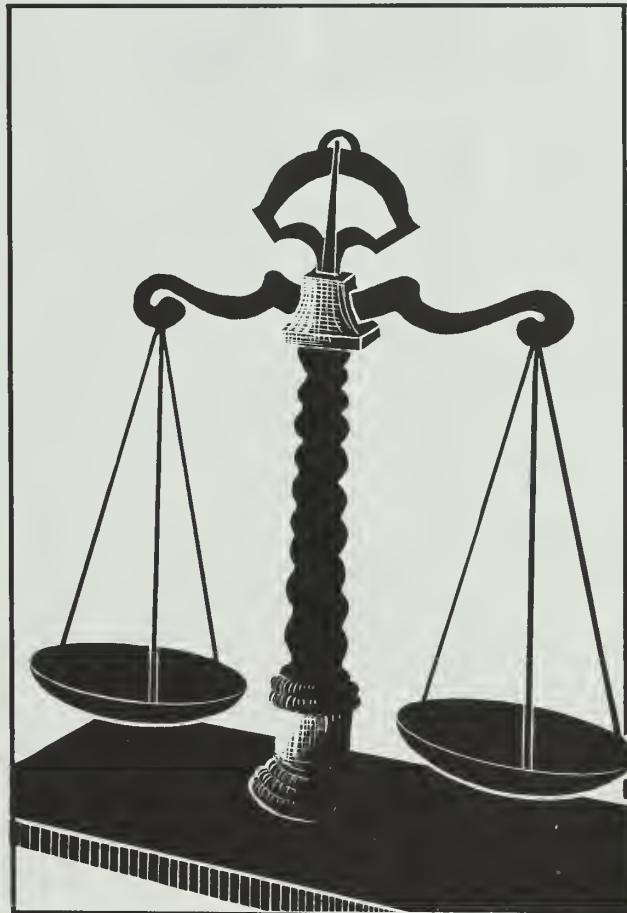
This is a vague standard which may make you wonder how you can be sure your daily actions do not unconstitutionally infringe on someone else's rights and how you can prove that you acted in good faith. A court will consider whether your actions were based on a federal law or regulation which specifically authorized you to take them; whether your actions were prescribed by current agency regulation; whether you were directed or authorized by a superior authority to carry out the specific duties challenged in court; and whether you sought advice from your superiors on a questionable practice. The Supreme Court, in subsequent cases, has indicated that one factor, in addition to review of law and regulation, that would weigh in favor of a federal defendant would be whether that person had sought the advice of legal counsel prior to taking the action under attack. Certainly, to determine whether an action you are about to take, or direct be taken, is not in violation of a clearly established constitutional right will require the assistance of legal counsel capable of making such a determination. Your efforts to obtain this advice may be critical to your defense should you later be sued for your or your subordinates' actions.

Understanding

Realistically speaking, no INSCOM commander or intelligence or administrative specialist can expect to perform his or her daily duties with one hand on the Constitution and the other on the phone to legal counsel. The impact of the Supreme Court decisions regarding the immunity to suit of government officials is that all of us must be aware that if our actions have some indirect impact on United States citizens, we could be subject to suit. If those actions regarding citizens could have some adverse direct impact on one or more people, the likelihood of litigation is increased. Commanders should insure legal or regulatory directives exist and are understood by all personnel. They should encourage discussion of these provisions to foster understanding of the legal basis for the operations and to uncover misinterpretations of them by their personnel.

Any interpretation of a proscriptive regulation or statute that would allow the prohibited activity to be carried out should be coordinated with legal counsel.

In conclusion, Army intelligence personnel have, in the past, and do, presently, face suit for money damages for their actions in carrying out their duties. Recent Supreme Court decisions have facilitated these suits against all government officials. We cannot, however, shirk our responsibility to carry out valid authorized intelligence and security operations and duties. But we must insure that commanders and personnel are given the protection they deserve in the performance of their duties. The best possible protection is clear guidance and continual legal review of those regulatory and administrative directives authorizing intelligence activities involving U.S. personnel.



¹ *Gregoire v Biddle* 177 F.2d 579 581 (2d Cir. 1949)
cert. denied, 339 U.S. 949 (1949)

² *Barr v Matteo* 360 U.S. 564 (1959)

³ *Bivens v Six Unknown Named Agents of Federal Bureau of Narcotics*, 403 U.S. 388 (1971)

⁴ *Butz v Economou* 438 U.S. 478 (1978)

⁵ *Scheuer v Rhodes* 416 U.S. 232, 247-48 (1974)



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